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MOFUSSIL.....13-

ROYAL ASIAT

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

MR. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the India Office, has been appointed a K. C. I. E.

RUSSIA occupies the territory assigned to her under the Afghan settlement on October 14th.

THE Czar has conferred a decoration on M. Lessar on account of the Afghan negotiations.

DURBARS for the local chiefs will be held at Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan during the Viceroy's tour on the frontier. Most natural of course.

THE French Press declare that France and England are almost agreed on the Suez Canal settlement, England conceding most of her demands. England can ill afford to have too many pots boiling at one and the same time.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that General Komaroff has been recalled in order to concert measures for the protection of 1,800 Russian subjects at Herat in the event of any rising.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that duelling among women has come into vogue in Paris. Why should not the fair ones fight the sterner sex also? But they probably worry them enough already. The idea of Moti Bai standing hair trigger in hand before a non-progessionist would be a sight worth seeing even at a heavy price.

THE *Athenæum* announces that Mr. Sorabji Jehangir, Chief Magistrate of Baroda, who is now in England, is editing a work containing portraits and biographical sketches of distinguished Indian statesmen. The first volume will contain a memoir of Lord Dufferin, but it will chiefly consist of biographies of the statesmen of Western India.

THROUGH the courtsey of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal the following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been placed at our disposal :—'Quarantine on arrivals from Bombay at Goa discontinued from 23rd instant.'

IT IS SAID that eight pin manufactories in New England produce annually 2,000,000 packets of pins. Each packet contains 3,360 pins, which makes a total yearly production of 6,720,000,000 pins. These are usually put up in large cases, each case containing 672,000 pins. In England the daily production of pins is estimated at 15,000,000. An authority on the subject says :—'The manufacture of pins is regarded as one of the greatest prodigies of the division of labour, furnishing, as it does, 12,000 articles for the sum of half a crown, which requires the united deligence of fourteen skillful workmen.' The old story of the school boy day.

IT is a sign of the change which of late years has come over the aristocratic German Junkerthum that Prince Bismarck is very largely engaged in industrial undertakings. When some time ago the Excise Laws were engaging the attention of the German Parliament, it transpired that the great Chancellor, who possesses splendidly timbered estates at Friedrichsruhe, Schonhausen, and Varzin, was one of the largest timber merchants in the empire. The discussions which have recently been set on foot through the projected Spirit Monopoly Bank have now disclosed the still more curious fact that the Prince is a distiller on a considerable scale. At Varzin, Wendisch-Puddiger, and Misdov he owns large stills, which are said to be conducted very intelligently, and in which all the latest mechanical improvements are used. Their annual output is estimated at 540,000 litres of spirit. The Prince has consequently been asked to join the directorate of the new bank; but, while expressing in his usual frank manner the fullest sympathy with its object, he has been compelled to decline the invitation on account of his official political position. When one of these days the struggle between the drinkers and non-drinkers becomes more intense than it is at present, it will be something for the apologist of alcohol to claim that the author of the German Empire, and the foremost statesman of his time, was in the spirit line. But does not "official position" in Germany stand in the way of owning such concerns ?

THERE has been an usual stir in Amritsar, caused by a man who is supposed to have cut off his tongue and had it restored by *Devi*. Thousands throng to the spot where the man exhibits himself, and the story seems to be generally believed. Such miracles are not confined to European surgery alone it seems.

TUESDAY 4TH OCTOBER.

THE latest news of Mr. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha is dated July 25. The party were in good health, and making progress at the rate of twelve miles a day.

MR. W. H. Page, Judge of Dacca, will officiate as Judge of Muzafarpur in the place of Mr. A. C. Brett, who is going on short leave, and Mr. T. D. Beighton, Judge of Murshidabad, will succeed Mr. Page as Judge at Dacca.

AMONG the two thousand five hundred Panjabis who were enlisted for the Burma Police last year, more than five hundred were Volunteers from the Panjab Police.

AT the request of the Government of India samples of the malt liquor brewed in India and supplied to the troops in Madras and Burma are to be forwarded four times a year to England for analysis, and for comparison with samples of the English brewed beer supplied to this country.

THE late eclipse of the sun was almost total in Japan; and the authorities were impressed with the idea that total darkness would prevail. They, therefore, gave orders that all the lightship, and lighthouses, along the coast, as well as the lamps in the streets, were to be lighted so long as the eclipse lasted. At Hiogo the police ordered the jinriksha coolies to light their lanterns, and the shop keepers to close their shutters so as to prevent thieves taking advantage of the darkness. But, after all, it was found that the artificial lights were not necessary during the eclipse. The forethought, though very commendable, scarcely speaks highly of Japanese science.

ON the 14th of January 1887 the new Calcutta Museum Act was passed, which enabled the Trustees to receive and take over charge of the extensive and valuable collections of economic products, artware, and ethnological and industrial specimens belonging to the Government of Bengal. The collections were taken over on the 1st of April 1887 by the Trustees, but their hopes that suitable accomodation would have been found for the collections, and that a qualified officer would have been appointed to the charge of them, have not been realized. The Trustees are of opinion that the only way of working the ethnological and economic sections on a scientific basis is by the appointment of two experts, *viz.*, (1) a technologist, who should be capable of dealing with raw products in their industrial and commercial aspects, be well versed in the technology of their cultivation and utilization, and should also be a skilled chemist and botanist: and (2) an expert well versed in scientific ethnology and anthropology, and in the comparative history of man. Financial exigencies, however, at present delay the full working out of the general scheme of the Museum.

LITIGATION in the Court of Wards in the North-West Provinces and Oudh showed a considerable increase last year. In the North-West Provinces the number of suits rose from 59 to 87, and in Oudh from 83 to 113. The suits brought against the Court also increased from 67 to 72. The Court was fairly successful as regards obtaining decrees in the Courts of the first instance, but was not so successful in the appellate Courts. The Court of Wards seems to experience the same difficulty in realizing the decrees as in the case with private individuals, for out of a sum of Rs. 90,827 decreed in its favour only Rs. 10,675 were recovered. There appears to have been some laxity in enforcing the decrees, and the Lieutenant Governor expresses his dissatisfaction with this result. The Government of Bengal also is in the same predicament.

WEDNESDAY 5TH OCTOBER.

AN arrangement is reported to have been made between the Chinese Government and Great Northern Telegraph Company, working in conjunction with the Eastern Extension of the Imperial Chinese Telegrahs to Kalgan and Kiachta, which will give a direct telegraphic route from China to the Continent of Europe and Great Britain. According to the convention alleged to have been entered into between the contracting parties, the Great Northern Company solely, or in conjunction with the Eastern Extension Company, are to pay the Chinese Government Tls. 100,000 on condition that the Chinese charge the same rate per word as the two Companies namely, dols. 2; the arrangement is to continue in force for 16 years.

IN New York another war with the Indians is regarded as inevitable. A party of Ute Indians have left the Reservation, it is presumed with the intention of going on the war-path. A force of whites attempted to drive them back to the Reservation; but the Indians fought desperately from a strong position at Wolf Creek, Colorado, and successfully resisted the attempt to bring them back. Nine Indians and several white men were killed. Additional troops will be sent to the district, as the greatest excitement now prevails among the Indian tribes, and it is feared that a large number will join their tribesmen on the war-path,

THE steamer which is meant to be the fastest in the Atlantic service has been launched. Nineteen knots had hitherto been the highest average on a passage to New York, but the new North German steamer Lahn is to have a speed of twenty knots, so that she will be easily able to cover the distance between Southampton and New York in less than seven days.

THE death is announced in England of Major General Hyde, late Mint Master of Calcutta.

THE *Times* supports the scheme of a direct railway from Ajmere to Kurrachi, and advocates the greater use of Kurrachi as a shipping port.

GREAT preparations were being made by the State of Travancore for the reception of the Governor of Madras, who is about to pay the State a visit. His Excellency, however, has requested the Travancore Durbar to incur no unnecessary expenditure for his reception. That is in the right style. And the key-note of it has been struck by Sir Steuart Bailey in his recent Behar tour, for which His Honor has the sincerest gratitude of the community. "Eye-shame" always stood in people's way even when they could ill afford the pagentry in honor of Provincial Governors, and now that one and all of them are candidly pronouncing against their impropriety, people will readily embrace their advice. The forthcoming tour of His Excellency the Viceroy will afford, we are sure, further illustration of this sound principle.

A NEW gospel of clothes has been promulgated in Germany. The doctrine starts with a fundamental principle, that being animals, we should wear animal clothing. Cotton cloth is interdicted. Dr. Gustave Joeger is the originator of the theory. He has won innumerable disciples in an incredibly short time. No wonder. But like the other *Gospel* we see little chance of its popularity in tropical India.

AT the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla, only two Indians got prizes, of whom one was a Parsi, and another a Mahomedan.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for lately, but it had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, after those present had waited for half an hour. There have been several adjournments of late for want of a quorum. Such default of the Calcutta Corporators in Sir Rivers Thompson's time would have been the signal of their extinction.

WE regret to be informed by the *Eastern Herald*, that there are dissensions at Indore between the reigning Maharajah and the Dowager Maharani, His Highness' mother. It is alleged that the Maharajah Holkar has been interfering with the exercise of some of her legitimate powers and privi-

leges. His Highness is by no means popular with the Indian Foreign office and should be slow to give it reason for meddling with him, particularly after his recent "show of spirit" in England.

Thursday, 6th October.

Almost at the same time that the King of Oudh died at Garden Reach, Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowlah, whose father and grandfather were Viziers to the Kings of Oudh, died at Cawnpore at the age of ninety. He is said to have enjoyed a pension from the Government of Rs. 4,000 per month.

The *Indian Daily News* says :—"We are informed that on the day after the death of the King of Oudh, Colonel Prideaux wrote to Prince Mirza Jehan Kadar Bahadur that he had received a telepraphic message from His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to him Lord Dufferin's sincere condolences to the members of the family of His late Majesty's death. At the request of the Agent the Prince made this known to the Princes of His Majesty's family, and also conveyed to the Nawab Akhtar Mahal Sahibah and the other wives of His Majesty, the sincere condolence of His Excellency the Viceroy in their severe affliction. We believe that Colonel Prideaux has also directly conveyed the condolences of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Nawab Khas Mahal Sahibah. This mark of consideration shown by Lord Dufferin has been a source of much gratification to all the members of the Oudh family, as well as to the Mahomedan community in general, and they are all heartily grateful to His Excellency for the same"

Joseph Mazzini, the celebrated Italian patriot, suffered, as few patriots have suffered, during his English exile. The following touching description of his sufferings are in his own words : "I struggled on," he says, "in silence. I pledged, without the possibility of redeeming them, the few dear souvenirs, either of my mother or others, which I possessed, then things of less value, until one Saturday I found myself obliged to carry an old coat and a pair of boots to one of the pawnbrokers' shops crowded on Saturday evening by the poor and fallen, in order to obtain food for the Sunday. After this, some of my fellow-countrymen became security for me, and I dragged myself from one to another of those loan societies which drain the poor man of the last drop of blood, and often rob him of the last remnant of shame and dignity, by exacting from him forty or fifty per cent upon a few pounds, which he is compelled to pay back in weekly payments, at certain fixed hours, in offices held in public houses, or gin and beer shops, among crowds of the drunken and dissolute. I felt myself a criminal, conscious of guilt, yet incapable of expiation. The forms of those shot at Alessandria and Chambery rose up before me like phantoms of a crime and its unavailing remorse. I could not recall them to life. How many mothers I had caused to weep! How many more must learn to weep should I persist in the attempt to arouse the youth of Italy to noble action, to awaken in them the yearning for a common country! And if that country were indeed an illusion!"

A Meerut correspondent learns from a traveller who has just come from Cabul that the whole Afghan capital is now in confusion. And it has been decided by many influential Cabulees that there is now but little chance for the Ameer Abdur Rahman to pacify the present storm. Both the Governor of Balkh and the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's forces are disheartened. The Meer of Maimena is dissatisfied with Ameer Abdur Rahman, and most of the Ameer's own Sirdars are now maintaining treasonable correspondence. The people even, who were averse to Yakoob Khan, complain now of the continued mis-government of Abdur Rahman, saying, "though Yakoob was a tool in the hands of the *Feringhee*, still he was a kind ruler."

A property situated at the corner of Little Collins Street and Elizabeth Street, in Melbourne, having a frontage to the latter street of over 85 feet by a depth of 86 feet, was sold recently at the rate of £797 per foot. That beats the Barabazar rate hollow.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, now on a visit to Paris, is endowed with a strength of muscle which is truly astonishing. By way of illustration, we are told, that whenever he makes a call on those persons whom he honours with his acquaintance, and does not find them at home, he leaves instead of a visiting card a silver coin, which he doubles up in his fingers like a piece of paste-board. Similar feats are not unknown amongst Indian *Pahalwans*.

Babu S. P. Chatterjee, the enterprising nurseryman of Narcoldanga, has, we are glad to learn, determined to extend his operations by taking a hundred acres of land in Baidyanath. Already some 7,000 of the choicest rose plants from Narcoldangah have been transplanted, whilst an acre of ground is set apart for crysanthemums, and other plots are planted with Russian and Parma violets and other flowers; he has also planted a considerable acreage of English peas and French beans from home seed, and by the next year proposes to prepare asparagus beds. We need hardly say that we wish his enterprise all success.

Friday, 7th October.

The Maisur Representative Assembly met on Friday. Three hundred members assembled, the Resident and principal State officers being also present. The Dewan's address to the meeting announced a surplus of 18 lakhs, the increase under land revenue alone being 11 lakhs. The address described a large irrigation policy it was intended to pursue, and the announcement was received with great cheers. The meeting closed with one of the representatives thanking the Maharaja for his liberal policy, and the Dewan for the address he had delivered. Discussions on State matters took place the day following. The Assembly affords an excellent model for other native states to follow. It helps the ruler in keeping touch with the people and does excellent service in various other ways.

A royal warrant has just been issued in London, which permits the exemption of Generals from the compulsory retirement clauses in consequence of non-employment, in cases where the Secretary of State considers that the retention of the services of any particular officer would materially conduce to advance the interests of the service. It is generally understood that this warrant is specially intended to prevent the compulsory retirement of Sir E. B. Hamley at the end of October, which has lately been thoroughly opposed by the English press.

Several thousand working men made a demonstration in Hyde Park on the 3rd instant, against the sugar bounties. They demanded that countervailing duties be levied by the British Government.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Peile leaves Simla about the 8th instant for Bombay to take his seat in the Governor's Council for a short time prior to leaving for the India Council.

Although the Ghilzai rebellion seems to have been crushed, the Amir has, it is believed, decided to continue the occupation of the disturbed country, and the Sipah Salar has been directed to provide cantonments for his troops.

Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall have engaged their passages to leave Bombay by the P. & O. steamer *Surat* on the 25th of November, and Sir Auckland Colvin, his successor, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 15th of November.

"It is said that near Harbhangi Abad, a few miles below Canning, a portion of an upper deck, with brass fittings, of a large steamer, has been found, and a little further down some planks, canvas etc. The articles are believed to have belonged to either the ill-fated *Sir John Lawrence* or the *Retriever*." Or they may not. It is curious that two such steamers should have been lost so near the coast without leaving back any means to trace their whereabouts.

The Government of India has asked all the Provincial Governments to move the railway authorities under their control to grant reductions in the rates for the carriage of articles intended for the Glasgow Exhibition, similar to those granted for articles for the Calcutta International and London and Colonial Exhibitions. As regards all Imperial State Railways, it has already been decided that articles intended for this Exhibition shall be carried at the lowest rates quoted in the goods tariff.—*Englishman.*

The same Journal states that the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy having brought to the notice of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh that the Viceregal stables at Dehra were exposed to destruction by fires, which were of frequent occurrence among the huts composing an adjoining chamar village, arrangements have been made for the removal of the village and the acquisition of the land at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The accounts of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first two months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show that the total value was Rs. 2,31,14,571 as against Rs. 2,62,71,726. The decrease is entirely accounted for in exports, and the countries to which the export trade chiefly decreased were Khelat, Kandahar, Trans-frontier-by-rail, Sewestan, *Kabul*, Bajour, Sikkim, the North Shan States, and Zimme. There was an increase in the exports to Kashmir, Thibet, Bhutan, the Naga Hills, and Siam. On the import side of the account there was not much change in the totals for the two years, which were this year Rs. 96,35,356, and last year Rs. 90,92,103. There has, however, been some change in the trade with different countries, as that with Lus Beyla, *Kabul*, Kashmir, Tibet, Bhutan, the Naga Hills, Kareni, and Zimme has increased, while that with Khelat, *Kabul*, Tirah, Nipal, Sikkim, Hill Tippera, Upper Burma, and the North Shan States has decreased.—*Englishman.* So Kabul trade has both increased and decreased. Grossly wrong.

Saturday, 8th October.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that a revolutionary outbreak occurred last Saturday afternoon, September 3, in one of the barracks there. The troops actually revolted, and the movement was only suppressed by the energetic attitude of the officers, many of whom, however, were implicated in the attempt. The incident has been so completely hushed up that very few people in Madrid know anything about it. The correspondent says he has the information from an official source, and is thoroughly assured of its accuracy. The Duke de Frias, the Governor of Madrid, left the capital by train immediately after the suppression of the revolt, to take a verbal report of the affair to the Queen and to Senor Sagasta.

George IV.'s wardrobe was sold by auction after his death; and the administrators of the estate of the late King Ludwig of Bavaria have laid the precedent to heart. An immense quantity of the unfortunate monarch's wearing apparel has been sold at good prices; and indeed almost everything belonging to him which could produce money has been, or will be, turned into cash. The realization of the King's estate is said to be proceeding so energetically that it is expected that in five years' time his enormous debts will be completely liquidated. A charge of so much per head is made to every visitor to the royal residences of Chiemsee, Linderhof, and Niuschwarstein, at one or other of which King Ludwig usually resided, and it is expected that some £7,000 or £8,000 will be obtained in this way during the present year. An exhibition of a great variety of articles which belonged to "the romantic King" is shortly to be opened at Munich, and of course there will be a charge for admission. Truly King Ludwig's creditors are much more fortunate than those of most royal bankrupts.

The *Maharam* has not passed off quite so harmlessly as was supposed at first. "A serious riot took place at Ujjain between Hindus and Mussulmans, in which two Muhammadans were killed and eight seriously wounded. The latter are lying in a precarious state in the charitable hospital at Ujjain. Before the commencement of the Maharam the Mohamedans had obtained permission from the city Magistrate, to erect a cloth pavilion before their Taziyas, but on the 25th instant the Hindus took the procession of their Ashtami pooja with drums, and liquor is said to have been sprinkled before the Taziyas. Against this the Mussulmans protested. The city Magistrate and other officials were with the procession, and they remonstrated with the Muhammadans, urging them to let the procession pass by. The Musulmans immediately stopped the Maharum ceremonies and kept themselves in readiness. On the 26th they made an attack on the Dassehra procession and knocked down the Mahakal, which was being carried in a *palkee*. Many Hindus were seriously wounded in the fracas. The market is closed, and the feeling on both sides is dangerously high."—*Englishman.* A little timely forethought and more forbearance on the part of the Muhammadans might have prevented all this. There was some considerable excitement at Allahabad also, though no actual disturbance took place.

It is in contemplation at the India Office to further reduce the number of European and Native troops in Burmah. Several more large parties of the new armed Police force will shortly be despatched from India; and their arrival in Burmah will make it possible to withdraw at least two of the six European battalions, and probably some of the Native battalions. But what about the dacoits giving fresh troubles?

The Irish case against the *Times* will come on before December, and it is understood that efforts will be made to postpone it till February in order to meet the convenience of many members of Parliament, who will be subpœnaed. Among the number are Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justice McCarthy, ex-President of the National League in Great Britain, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who, as President of the League in Great Britain, will be required to produce all its books and minutes. It is said Mr. Gladstone will also be called. The case promises to be quite sensational.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has, as we announced in our last issue, offered sixty lakhs of Rupees, payable in three annual instalments of twenty lakhs each, as a free gift to the Government of India, for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the empire. The significance of this magnificent offer of course lies in the fact that the money is to be devoted to a distinct purpose of a patriotic character. The Nizam's letter to the Government of India, has not yet been published; but the London *Times* tells us that his Highness desires that the sixty lakhs which he has placed at the disposal of the Viceroy, should be applied towards the cost of putting the frontier in a state of strong security against a Russian invasion. It is said that the Nizam mentions the chronic hostility of Russia to Islam as his chief motive for offering his money. This being the case, His Highness's action possesses a great political significance. The Muscovite has, somehow or other, persuaded himself to believe that the Princes and people of India are so discontented with British rule, that they would welcome Russia with open arms as a deliverer. It is one of the articles of the creed of the war party in St. Petersburgh and Moscow that the appearance of a Russian army on the Indian frontier would be a signal to the princes and people of the country to rise against their English rulers. The reader will recollect that it was upon this theory that the late general Skobeloff framed his plan for the invasion of India. When that plan was published, we shewed conclusively that its basis was quite untenable, and the soundness of our view is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt by the Nizam's action. The princes and people of India have, no doubt, many grievances which demand redress. But they know well that India must for centuries remain under foreign rule; that the English, notwithstanding their sins of omission and commission, are the best foreign rulers that India can possibly have; and that we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. So long as this conviction exists in the Indian public mind, the princes and people of this country will never side with Russia. Self-interest alone, if no higher consideration, will make them declare strongly for the continuance of British rule.

But although we yield to none in our estimate of the political significance of the Nizam's offer, yet we must at the same time say that it is one which the Government of India should not accept. There are strong objections to anything like a system of "benevolences; and we should be extremely sorry to see the British Government adopt it in this country. The financial position of the empire, we admit, is not at all satisfactory; and we know that the Government, owing to the fall in the value of silver, the cost of the Military operations in Burma, and the heavy expenditure involved in putting the frontier in a state of security, finds it almost impossible to make the two ends meet. But notwithstanding the embarrassments of the Government, the acceptance of the Nizam's offer as a free gift would be an exceedingly unwise act. We are told that "to put away His Highness's offer would be to repel and discourage a generous giver, and perhaps very seriously to offend him." This argument has no force; we know the Nizam is not so stupid as it supposes him to be. If the Government of India, cordially and handsomely recognises the generosity and warmth of sentiment which have dictated the offer, and explains to the Nizam the considerations which prevent its acceptance, His Highness will not be offended in any way. We must not forget that the State of Hyderabad does not overflow with prosperity and rupees. The condition of the Nizam's Treasury is any thing but satisfactory. The Government of India should, we think, persuade His Highness through Colonel Marshall, who has acquired so much influence over him, to expend this sum of sixty lakhs for improving the districts which are now sadly neglected. We are of opinion that if this course is pursued, the Nizam will not be offended and that his subjects will benefit. The money levied from them by taxation should, in common fairness, be spent for their good.

There is another and a more important consideration which should not be lost sight of. If the Nizam's offer be once accepted the other feudatory chiefs will find themselves under an obligation to imitate His Highness's example. They will certainly feel that if they did not make similar offers, it would be a reflection on their loyalty. It may be urged that if the Nizam's loyalty and patriotic spirit evoked an outburst of similar enthusiasm through all Native India, so much the better. True; but then we must not forget that most of the Native Chiefs and Princes are heavily in debt. If they were called upon, as they would practically be to contribute towards the cost of putting the frontier in a state of security, many of them would feel the burden very severely, and try their best to throw it upon their subjects. The political mischief which will flow from such an action may be easily imagined. The people of the Feudatory Chiefs of India will feel that they are being taxed for meeting the necessities of the Government of India. Already the introduction of the proceeds which go to the British under Sir John Strachey's salt arrangements, has made them discontented and the imposition of additional burdens upon them for the benefit of that exchequer will certainly intensify their discontent.

We do not deny that the feudatory chiefs and princes should participate in the defence of the Empire. We think that this object can be best attained by utilizing their armies for this purpose. These armies, it is notorious, are little better than half armed and useless rabbles. Why should not these armies be improved and made a source of strength to the Empire. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing the important subject some little while ago, said: "A Native Prince is absolutely forbidden to improve the condition of his army beyond such trifles as giving them a new suit of uniform occasionally; guns they have none of the slightest use. Small arms of the old, 'Brown Bess' description, from which it would be a danger to fire a ball; any improvement in this weapon is forbidden. Discipline is at the lowest ebb; and it would be found that in a time of trial and danger these ill-disciplined hordes would be much more troublesome to deal with than well-disciplined men. What a pillar of strength to the Empire would be the addition of, say, 150,000 or 200,000 disciplined soldiers with no extra cost to the British exchequer. That our army in India must be numerically increased is a foregone fact; and yet how is it to be done without increased taxation? By seizing the opportunity now before us to make efficient the forces of the Native States." Lord Dufferin is a sagacious statesman and experienced diplomatist. As his lordship has taken up in right earnest the question of strengthening the defences of the Empire, he cannot solve it more satisfactorily than by acting upon the suggestion made by the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. By doing so, the Viceroy will not only secure the addition of some 200,000 disciplined soldiers to the army of India without any cost to the British exchequer, but he would at the same time stimulate the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs and princes, and provide a congenial occupation for the class whose exclusion from anything like a suitable career is an admitted reproach to English rule. The Native chiefs and princes, who are not allowed to improve their armed forces, feel that they are not trusted. They remember that in the days of the Mogul Empire their ancestors commanded provinces for the Emperors. None knows better than Lord Dufferin that by thus placing confidence in the princes and people of the country the defences of the Empire would be greatly strengthened.

AN INCIDENT.

BUT for wilful misrepresentation we should have been very unwilling to notice an unpleasant incident like the following. We are told:—"Eight ticket-collectors proceed to the Bally station to collect the tickets of down passenger trains daily. Four of them afterwards travelled in a first class compartment, in which the Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose happened to be. This seems to have offended His Lordship, who, immediately on the arrival of the train at Howarh, reported the men for travelling in the same carriage. The collectors being called on to explain, stated that the train being crowded, and no other place being available in any of the carriages, they got into the first class, there being no restriction to the contrary. However they received a reprimand, with instructions not to travel in a first class carriage for the future." Not a bit of it. Those of our readers who know Justice Ghose, know full well that such an "assertion of dignity of Lordship" is totally inconsistent with his naturally meek and forgiving disposition. The fact of it was that the ticket collectors, far from being contented with their unauthorised and objectionable ride in the first class carriage, behaved like so many blustering bullies, smoking, spitting, singing, and using filthy language for each other's entertainment and making quite a fifth rate ball-saloon of the compartment. On Justice Ghose remonstrating with them and asking why they had not occupied the other compartment of the carriage, if first class accommodation was indispensable for their comforts, he was informed with no extra civility that it was no business of his, and that it would not do for them to go to the other compartment, because there was a "gentleman" in it. Justice Ghose being naturally somewhat startled by one of the judges of Her Majesty's High Court not being recognised as a gentleman, was given the usual *railway* interpretation of the term. And the railway interpretation of the word, as all our readers know to their bitter cost, is a man dressed in European costume. True to his character, Justice Ghose went away satisfied on the men appologising at the instance of the Traffic Superintendent of Howrah, and the matter would have rested there but for the officious interference of some busybody who got inserted a garbled paragraph, narrating the incident in one of the morning papers. The matter now drew the Agent's attention, who very rightly thought that the men should not have got off with so lenient a punishment as a mere reprimand. He accordingly directed the dismissal of some of them, we are told, and issued a circular to the effect that gentlemen (meaning natives also, let us hope, contrary to the accepted railway nomenclature) should not be molested in such an unwarrantable and disgraceful way. This occured when Justice Ghose was stopping at Serampore with his family for the benefit of his health, and had to travel daily in connection with his duties as the vacation judge of the High Court.

The incident clearly shows that even the highest in the land are not free from these annoyances at the hands of the pettiest of tyrants and points to the advisability of Government taking some action in the matter. The Railway experiences of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, of Bombay, are not yet out of the public memory, and incidents might be called back by the score in which native gentlemen of standing and position travelling first or second class, have been treated far more ignominiously by railway servants, without ever calling in official interference or evoking public protest. The fact is, people prefer to pocket these petty annoyances to making a public exhibition of them, particularly because the chances are ten to one that their grievances will not be easily redressed. Sometime ago when Justice Mitra was coming down from Darjiling to Calcutta an eye-witness saw him gently turned out of a first class carriage to accomodate a "gentleman" who could not stand the contamination of a nigger. One of the Europeans present on the platform who knew Justice Mitra by sight, whisphered to the Station Master as to who he was. This created an immediate flutter in the official breast. But the Station Master dared not interfere with the "gentleman," and had another carriage attached to the train for Justice Mitra's accommodation, who took the matter quite cool,

as it would be useless and ridiculous to quarrel about it. On one occasion a 'black' doctor, a leader of his profession, had to travel to Ranigunge in connection with his professional duties. He had the hardihood and imprudence to travel first class, as he thought his position required it. A "gentleman" who could not stand "Blackies" reported the matter to the Station Master, who, though legally helpless in the matter, did his best to turn the worthy doctor out, but failed. With the worst of graces the discomfited "gentleman" shared the compartment with the doctor, for no other accommodation was 'available.' On another occasion Mr. * * * , a Civilian—but a native—who was in mourning and had the good sense, unlike most of the "England-returned" fraternity, to doff his hat and coat for a time, was subjected to a similar treatment; but he had the cowardice actually to take them out of his travelling bag and dress himself in the "right style," in order to save himself from being turned out ignominiously, to make room for a "gentleman." Assertion of dignity in cases like these is of public importance; but every one has not the interest and influence of a Justice Mitra or a Justice Ghose. If the intermediate class were furnished with privies and W. C's. native gentlemen would not care for 1st or 2nd class accomodation, but would gladly leave it to the monopoly of "gentlemen." But that would hardly suit the purposes of the Railway authorities, we are afraid, from a pecuniary point of view, and they would be sure not to accept the suggestion. The next best thing is to segregate "gentlemen" from the "natives," as the O. R. Railway Company has wisely done, and to assign them separate accommodation. Much heartburning might thus be avoided.

DR. LEITNER ON THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

DR. G. W. Leitner took part in the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. A. K. Connell's paper on the Indian Civil Service and the further admission of Natives of India, which was recently read before a meeting of the London East India Association held under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. Dr. Leitner's speech on the occasion was exactly such as might have been expected from his antecedents. In some respects he showed much breadth of view and generous sympathy with the people of India; but then, as usual, he vented his spleen against English-educated Natives, advocated the cause of sham orientalism with great zeal, and was full of egotism. An impartial consideration of the views expressed by Dr. Leitner in the speech under notice will convince every unbiased person that we have exaggerated nothing or set naught in malice.

It appears that Dr. Leitner took it upon himself to comment upon Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's excellent speech which we have already noticed. The learned Doctor declared in emphatic terms "that of ten men employed in the Government of India, certainly nine ought to be Natives." He strongly insisted that the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service ought to be raised to twenty-four or to twenty-three as it was before. He said:—"The statistical tables of Dr. Mouat prove conclusively that the physical condition of the man of twenty-four is more competent to resist the supposed pernicious influences of the Indian climate than that of a man of a lower age. Besides, there is the very strong consideration that the man who is taken so young does not possess that power of loyal opposition gained by greater experience, which it is not abundantly necessary that an official should have in loyally or academically opposing the Government in its own interests in the particular department with which he may be connected. If you send out a very young man he will not only have had less spent on his education, and therefore, presumptively does not belong (though that is not a matter of importance) to the wealthier classes, but he goes out obtaining almost at once a position of power surrounded by the sycophancy which accompanies office, and which his youth is unable to withstand. He must some times feel that, uncontrolled by public opinion as he is there, if he only satisfies his immediate superior, he cannot do almost anything with his more or less defenceless subordinates and a voiceless country. The Civilian must, therefore, be a law unto himself, and therefore, whether European or Native, possess the associations which birth, education and a certain wealth generally give." Although we do not agree with Dr. Leitner that Indian Civilians, whether European or Native, should be members of wealthy families, we thank him heartily for his sound views on the age question. This question has of late been discussed so ably by Mr. Cotterell Tupp, Accountant General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that nothing new can possibly be said upon it. Still Dr. Leitner has done good service in bringing to the notice of the British public some of the arguments which make it extremely desirable, in public interest, to raise the present low limit of age for admission to the open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service. The learned Doctor also suggested the assimilation of the marks allotted to the classical languages of India with the classical languages of Europe in the abovementioned Examination, and holding the same simultaneously in England as in India. But the value of these suggestions was greatly marred by the recommendation that candidates admitted to the competitive examination should be first nominated. This has always been one of the many crotchets of the learned Doctor. He has not the power to see that it was with a view to put an end to the shameful jobberies produced by the nomination system that the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to public competition. No man whose opinions are worth considering holds that the present mode of selecting candidates for the Indian Civil Service by competition, pure and simple, should be abandoned in favour of a system of competition tempered by nomination. This mode was adopted in 1853 after careful and mature consideration. Dr. Leitner should know that the case for open competition has been fully stated in the memorandum written by Lord Macaulay, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrook) and Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards the Earl of Iddesleigh.) The arguments for competition pure and simple brought forward by these eminent men have not yet been refuted. A system of limited competition such as Dr. Leitner suggests would be a retrograde move, and no proposal for adopting it can be entertained for a moment.

On another point Dr. Leitner holds very sound views—namely, as to the desirability of reducing the extravagant scale of Indian salaries. He observed:—"The great remedy in the financial as also administrative working of India is this: to reduce all salaries by half and to carry on most of the work through the vernaculars and on indigenous enlightened methods. * * * "In the Diplomatic Service, in the Political Service and in other services in various parts of the world with which I have been connected, or of which I have a personal knowledge, I have always found that those in whose family exists the tradition of rule—those who look to position as its own reward, and not as a means of improving their income, are perfectly satisfied, whether European or Native, with salaries that would be despised by the money-making classes." There can be no doubt that the present scale of salaries enjoyed by the European servants of the State in India is extravagant. We do not see any reason whatever why the European officers employed in this country should receive higher rates of pay than those allowed to their brethren in Ceylon which was at one time under the Government of India. The scale of European salaries in the two countries should be assimilated. But if Dr. Leitner thinks that Native servants of the State in this country are paid more than the work done by the demands, he is greatly mistaken. The vast majority of Native Officials are allowed mere pittances, which do not suffice to meet their wants. The Bengal Salaries Commission have, in their Report, clearly shown that the cost of living has during the past 20 years risen in the aggregate to 75 per cent. In the face of this incontestible fact the salaries allowed to Native servants of the state must not be reduced. On the contrary, they should be increased if the Native Services are to be maintained in a condition of efficiency.

It is but natural that, in discussing this great question of the extended employment of Natives in the Public Service, Dr. Leitner should vent his spleen against English-educated Indians, who have always been an eye-sore to him. He has no sympathy with the "Babu" aspirant to higher office, whom he has never lost any opportunity to denounce. "The true native gentleman, the one who is fit for Government service," according to Dr. Leitner, is he who has "a regard for ancient culture," and belongs to the aristocracy. He remarked:—"As regards the Natives themselves, there is no department in which the Native, *specially of the old school*, has not earned his spurs. *It is only when he becomes an imitator of Europeans that his creative talent in art and in capacity for Government and learning are greatly weakened.* Even in engineering, a supposed European scientific monopoly, we have the large district of Telingana, where formerly under Hindu rules there were literally thousands of tanks which covered an area now given over to the tiger * * * * So, too, if you give the Native, *specially the Native gentleman that stakes on the country in all departments which he deserves to have*, you will find that you will have a less corrupt and a more efficient administration, without barring the road at all to those who, by means of competitive examinations, wish to enter certain departments in the lower ranks, and then rise by experience and merit to the higher posts. I have taken up your attention very much, and I feel that it is only by great indulgence on your part that I have been allowed to go on so long; but I wish *on behalf of the true Natives of India, the gentlemen of India*, to point out that there is a view yet to be approached, and to be examined, which has not yet received that consideration by British statesmen and scholars that it deserves." The true gentleman of India, to Dr. Leitner's thinking, is of course the man whose manners have not been spoiled by the effects of English education. Sir Henry Davies used to say that, Western education spoils the manners of its recepients, and Dr. Leitner maintains that view. He would employ largely men of the old school in the Public Service. We do not undervalue the importance of social weight; but then aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities will not do for the higher posts in the administration. The system has been tried in the recruitment of the Statutory Civil Service, and it has lamentably failed. The evidence given before the Public Service Commission is all but unanimous as Dr. Leitner must know. If the scions of noble families qualify themselves for the Public Service by passing competitive test their admission to it will certainly be hailed with joy. But the misfortune is that they do not care to do so. Dr. Leitner should persuade his proteges to take advantage of the educational facilities placed within their reach and fit themselves for employment under government. He displays lamentable ignorance of facts when he asserts that "by recruiting the public service from men of the old school, Government will have a less corrupt and a more efficient administration." The experience gained in Bengal flatly contradicts the learned Doctor on this point. The subordinate judicial and executive services in Bengal are now thoroughly honest and efficient. How has this result been achieved? It cannot be denied that it is entirely due to recruitment of those services from among English-educated young men. A comparison between the tone of the subordinate judicial and executive services in Bengal with that of the services in the Upper Provinces will at once convince every unbiased person that the position taken up by Dr. Leitner is utterly untenable.

SOBHA BAZAR.

THE place is of some importance in connexion with the topography of Calcutta, and a few words in regard to the origin of its name may not be uninteresting to our local readers. The tradition has hitherto been that the place owes its name to a grand *Sabha* which was held there on the occasion of the Sraddha of Maharaja Nabakrishna's mother. This has now been questioned by a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, who signs himself S. C. B. which is ap-

parently an anagram of B. C. S. He is obviously a Knight of the Loom who has forged his shuttle into a steel pen, and longs to vindicate with it the glory of his caste. It appears that, with reference to Dr. Busteed's history of Calcutta, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was consulted on the subject of the origin of Sobha Bazar and he gave as his opinion that the tradition which traces the name to the *Sabha* was correct. This has set his Johla critic to indite an essay on the glorification of his ancestors, and to vilify those who held against him. He denounces the Doctor's great-grand-father Raja Pitamber as a fraud, as one who passed himself off for a Raja by courtesy only. This he or his mallicious inspirer knew was a perversion of truth. The Raja held the rank of a commander of three thousand horse, (*sehazari mansab*) in the Court of the Emperor of Delhi, and owned the Jaighir of the district of Kurra, in the Doab, for the support of his rank and the 3,000 horse and 5,000 foot soldiers he commanded. The title and the jaghir were hereditary and not personal, as English titles in India now usually are. The Imperial patents for the title and the jaighir are still extant, and we shall be glad to show them to S. C. B., *alias* B. C. S., if he cares for the truth, and will call on us. He taunts Maharaja Nabakrishna for having been a Munshi in his early life. That he was a Munshi once there is no doubt, nor was the profession in any way derogatory to a Kayastha, whose caste profession is reading and writing, and that was unquestionably much more honorable than that of twirling the distaff which even so great an admirer of the weaver caste as S. C. B. has thought fit to abandon. It is extremely doubtful, however, that Maharaja Nabakrishna ever had served Nakoo Dhur as a tutor for his grandson Sookhmoy. The Maharaja acquired his great wealth at the battle of Plassey, in 1756, but he had established his position in society long before that, and Sookhmoy was not born then. Nakoo Dhur died without a son, and left his property to his daughter's son Sookhmoy, who came to the property at the close of the last century. His great charity was a donation of six lakhs for a road to Puri and rest-houses and hospitals all along the way to Jagganath. The money was given to the British Government in 1810 and for it he was made a Raja. He died early, and could not have been born before 1770 or at the earliest 1760, any how long after Maharajah Nabakrishna had attained the zenith of his glory. The great Sraddha was performed about this time.

S. C. B. holds that Sobhabazar was named after one Sobharam Bysack. He cites in support of his opinion a remark of Mr. Beverley, who in his last Census Report, dated 1876, says, "Sobha Bazar may have been established by Sobharam Bysack, who has given his name to one of the streets of Calcutta. This Sobharam Bysack was one of the principal native merchants of the last century." Mr. Beverley cites no authority, and throws out a guess, under cover of a "may," and that perhaps under the inspiration of a Tanti clerk or *omedwar*. The fact that a street bears the name of Sobharam is no proof, direct or presumptive, that he gave his name to a Bazar. It is well-known that many streets and lanes of Calcutta have been renamed long after their origin. A lane was known for a century under the name of *Nebootala Gully*, and it was the other day through the influence of a Bysack Municipal Commissioner named Bysack's Lane. The guess anyhow does not at all suffice to settle the question. S. C. B. improves upon it by naming a number of Setts and Bysacks who owned property in Calcutta in the last century, but who had no connection with Sobharam, and then triumphantly asks, "is it unreasonable, or improbable, therefore, to say that Sobha Bazar was called after Sobharam Bysack, one of the most opulent native merchants of the time we are speaking of?" This argument is of the true Fluellen type. Macedon begins with an M.: so does Monmouth: therefore Prince Hal is Alexander the Great. It shows clearly that the correspondent is a true Johla, whose ancestor, according to a Bengali tradition, swam in a paddy field, and agreed to cut off the palms of a child who had received some parched rice by stretching his hands from the two sides of a post. The question concerns not Nakoo Dhur's Munshi, or Bostomdas Set's house, but about the name of a place, and this is not solved by drivelling rhodomontade. The writer appeals to certain documents in the archives of the late Rajah Radhakanta. He has not seen them and knows nothing about them, but he supposes they will bear him out in his theory. Unfortunately they don't. The papers in the possession of Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, the present owner of the property, do not show that it originally belonged to Sobharam Bysack; or that it was purchased from that person. In fact the appeal to the papers is a mere trick to blind public scrutiny and is hackneyed enough among certain of our Pandits who quote verses from works no longer extant, and therefore not verifiable. Of course there is nothing improbable in Sobharam Bysack having at one time owned the place in question. S. C. B., *alias* B. C. S., is himself not certain about it, for he says a "Bysack or Sett." If the 'Sett' be accepted the theory of Sobharam would break down, but the writer is more for the glory of his caste than for Sobharam individually. There is nothing to show that he was, as S. C. B. says, "one of the most opulent native merchants of the time," but he was undoubtedly a person of some wealth and importance and may have held land; but, it is observable that early in the last century and up to its third quarter the different parts of the inhabited portion of the town were occupied by separate castes, the northern part being taken up by the Kayasthas and the Brahmans and the western middle part by the Tantis and Sonarbanias, and it is not at all likely that Sobharam in the middle of the last century established his bazar right in front of the great temple of Nandaram Mitra, when the most noticeable things of the time were the wealth of Nakoo Dhar, a Sonarbania merchant, the beard of Umichand, a Sikh-banker, and the stick of Nandaram Mitra, then the native chief of the Mayor's Court. The saying is

Nakoo Dharer Kadi,
Umichander Dadi,
Nanda ramer Chhadi,

and the said stick, which kept all native Calcutta in tremor, would have soon taught him better manners if any obtruding Tanti had ventured to display his wealth in front of the sacred temple. This is, however, not the question at issue. What we have to ascertain is, did he give his name to the place? And we have not an iota of direct evidence to show this. On the contrary, the presumption is strong that he did not. Sobha was the first part of his personal name, and according to Indian usage the first syllable or syllables of a name are used to convey contempt, or inferiority, or parental fondness, and Sobharam could not have designed to imply his contempt of himself, or inferiority, or parental fondness, by assigning the first part of his name to his property. Nor would the people, taking into consideration his wealth and social position, do so. It is usual in such cases to have recourse to some form of courtesy. Thus, we have Lala Babu's Bazar, Dewan Kashimitter's Bazar, Kanta Babu's Ghat. Even in the case of very inferior persons this courtesy is not denied, and the practice is to use their generic along with their personal names, as in the case of Chand Pal's Ghat and Rani Muddy Gully. It is obvious, therefore, that Sobharam did not call his Bazar after the first syllables of his name.

We can easily conceive what explanation Dr. Mitra would give about the meaning of "caste-meeting" to which S. C. B. takes exception. He is a man of the sweetest temper, and he would in the most courteous manner enlighten the knight of the loom on the subject. It is obvious that the knight does not know what the real object is of a *Sraddha Sabha*. The object is not to make persons behold the ceremony of the Sraddha, for the rite is not performed in their presence, but to make the caste men acknowledge by their presence that the performer of the ceremony has by the ceremony purged himself of the impurity with which he had been polluted by the death of his father or mother or other relative. The usual polite mode of invitation is to say, "Sir, please do that whereby I may be purified." The other castes invited serve as witnesses of the purification. If this ceremony is not performed the man is out-casted. In fact the usual mode of outcasting is to refuse to attend the Sabha, and the Sabha, therefore, is the recognition of the supremacy of the castes.

The remarks of S. C. B. about *Shambazar* stand on all fours with those about Sobha Bazar—mere *ipse dixits*, and that of the most evasive kind, without an iota of proof. "*Sham Pooker* and *Sham Bazar*," we are told, "had been owned by one Shamchand Bysack, and it is not improbable that the localities derived their names from the proprietor thereof. It should be remembered that we are speaking of Calcutta when Todur Mull lived and prepared his rent-roll, long before the English set their foot in India." Now, Todur Mull lived in the time of Akbar, between 1555 to 1590, A. D., and we should like very much to know how S. C. B. came to know that there was then a man of the name of Shamchand Bysack. He has obviously not read the rent-roll, for it does not now exist in Bengal. He names Todur Mall only to show the profundity of his historical knowledge. In reality his information must have been second-hand, if not evolved from his inner conscientiousness. Did he get the information from his grandmother, and if so, what was her age then, and what means had the good weaver lady to know of what had transpired three hundred years before her time? We take for granted on the historical testimony of S. C. B. that the English "had not set foot in India," (mind, India, and not Bengal) in the time of Akbar, and then wonder what had Shamchand Bysack or any other Tanti then to do with Calcutta? We always thought that Calcutta was then a wilderness, and no tank or market existed there. Such *ad captondum* assertions serve only to excite our smile. None but those who swim in paddy fields would venture to put them forth. As for the goddess Syama, who gave her name to the places, she still exists in Sham Bazar. Her image there is not more than 150 years old, and the names of the places can claim no greater antiquity.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excelledcy the Viceroy will hold Levees at Queta on November the 5th; at Karachi on November the 11th; and at Lahore on December the 3rd at 9-30 P. M.

MR. D. W. CAMPBELL succeeds Sir Bradford Leslie as Agent of the East Indian Railway Company on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month. Mr. Campbell several times officiated for Sir Bradford with success, and his appointment to the post is very popular.

THE *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states, as the result of the recent meeting between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck, Italy and Germany have entered into a combination with Austria, and these Powers are resolved to do their utmost to prevent the outbreak of an European war, and if necessary, will all work together in order to avert such a lamentable catastrophe.

BOH SHOY the most powerful and successful "daciot" leader of Burma, has been got rid of at last, if the information of the *Rangoon Gazette* be correct. The report is confirmed from Simla, and may after all be true. Since the annexation Boh Shoy kept the country north of Theyetmyo in commotion, his influence at one time being paramount, although lately he has been forced into hiding. It was his gang who killed Mr. Phayre, Deputy Commissioner of Nimboo, and wounded Captain Parsons, Mr. Dobson, and many other officers. He is said to have been killed by the flying column of Major Harvey of the South Wales Borderers. Boh Shoy's body has been "brought to Rangoon and formally and fully identified."

THE Irish agition is taking a somewhat dramatic turn. Mr. Sullivan, M. P., as proprietor of the *Irish Nation* and Mr. O'Brien M. P. editor of of that newspaper, had been summoned for publishing the proceedings of the proscribed National League. Mr. Sullivan, appeared at court on the 6th instant, in reply to the summons, but Mr. O'Brien, did not attend. There was somewhat of a scene in the court owing to the police preventing the sword-bearers and mace-bearers of the Corporation of Dublin from sitting near Mr. Sullivan, and these officials were eventually relegated to the gallery of the court-house. The summons against Mr. Sullivan was, after hearing the evidence, dismissed by the Magistrate, on the ground that it had not been proved that the meeting, the publication of the proceedings of which in the *Irish Nation* formed the subject of the charge, was a meeting of the National League, The counsel for the Crown gave notice of an appeal, on which account Mr. O'Brien's trial has been postponed. The Dublin Corporation had resolved that Mr. Sullivan, who is the city Mayor, should appear in court with all Maoyral paraphernalia and be attended by his aldermen, as a mark probably of the sympathy they have for the League.

MANY of our readers will be sorry to hear the death of Babu Girish Chunder Ghose of Jorasanko after a prolonged iilness. He was very amiable in his manners and was one of the successful attorneys of the Calcutta High Court. He was actively connected with several public associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Lady Dufferin's Fund and the Calcutta Public Library, and was a zealous Honorary Magistrate. He was for some time a Municipal Commissioner, and in recognition of his services obtained a Certificate of Honor on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India. He was a Senior Scholar of the old Hindoo College and had great taste for English poetry and literature. He expired on the 4th instant and was 61 years of age at his death, which is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

THE Government of Bengal has published a long resolution on the *Sir John Lawrence* Enquiry. No definite conclusion is come to, except as to the cause of the loss of the vessel, which was wrecked "because the Commander rashly took her out in a cyclone, in spite of the clearest indications of danger, and that no fault of those responsible for her equipment, contributed to her loss." With regard to the police and sanitary arrangements, the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of Orissa have been asked to report fully upon the subject, with a view to the early introduction of more stringent regulations. The Health Officer of the port has also been asked to report generally on the sanitary arrangements of all vessels plying between Calcutta and Chandbally. The manner of surveys, and the laws relating thereto, are discussed in the Resolution, and the Port Commissioners have been requested to "submit a report on the full and permanent exercise by Mr. John MacKellar of powers which it was only intended that he should exercise partially and as a temporary expedient." As regards the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bushby, by Messrs. MacNeill and Co., Sir Steuart Bayley abstains from passing any orders until he has received the explanation of Mr. Bushby, which the Port Commissioners have been desired to submit. Captain Stiffe is taken to task for the lax system in which certificate B., the responsibility for which rests entirely with the Port Officer, is allowed to issue, a formality of law which should not have been allowed to degenerate into a mechanical device. The recommendation of the Court that a new signal should be added to the Code, will be reconsidered in correspondence with the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Officer, Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioners of Chittagong and Orissa; and should it be found desirable to introduce penal provisions, a change in the law will be made. In conclusion, His Honor says that the question of establishing cable communication between the Andamans and the main land has been fully kept in view, but hitherto financial considerations have not admitted of any action in this direction. The recommendaction of the Court herein will, however, again be brought to the notice of the Government of India. Final orders upon the various matters disclosed by the Enquiry have not yet been passed. The full text of the report of the Court has been published. The resolution on the whole, is regarded not without reason as apologetic in its general tone.

THE *Eastern Herald* is responsible for the ominous announcement that the Government of India contemplates curtailing some of the powers and privileges of the Maharajah Holkar, though the offence of His Highness is not definitely stated. We can well understand that the Jubilee exposures of Sir Lepel Griffin are not to go unrevenged. But we have too great regard for the generosity and statesmanship of Lord Dufferin to believe that His Excellency will allow himself to be played with by the hands of the Foreign Office. We are not inclined to receive the story as any better than a *canard*.

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and suite are now travelling in Switzerland. His Highness' failing health has been greatly benifited by the geneial mountain air, and His Highness shortly proceeds to England. His brother and cousin are studying at Oxford, and His Highness proposes to be their guests. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to offer His Highness rooms in the Buckingham Palace and the Windsor Castle.

AT a recent Criminal trial at the Calcutta Sessions, Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, the counsel for the defence, described the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* as "a very superior person." And so he undoubtedly seems to be, considering the extent to which his inventive and imaginative faculty is developed, not to speak of his bitter and unsatiable hatred of the children of the soil, at whose expense in some other capacity he delights to fatten. The Bombay correspondent of the *Statesman* telegraphs that "the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has sent home a remarkable telegram, in which he alleges that the decision of Lord Cross in the Cambay case is universally approved in India. Then follows a fierce diatribe on the Native Press." Could anything be more studiedly untrue, in the face of the universal condemnation with which the Indian Press to a man has received Lord Cross's imbecile action in respect of the Cambay case? It is a pity that the means for keeping the British public informed as to what goes on in India should be so disgracefully deficient as they unfortunately happen to be. As for Mr. MacGregor's condemnation of the native press, we are quite accustomed to it.

AFTER nominally taking charge of his Presidency College "Principality," Mr. Tawney has once more made way in favor of Mr. Pedler. He left for England on the 26th September and will be away for 6 months.

THE whereabouts of Ayub Khan, whose escape from Persian surveillance and British pensionership is naturally causing great anxiety in political circles, seems to be yet very uncertain, though he is believed to be somewhere near Meshd and illuding the strict search that the Sha is said to be instituting for him in every neighbouring village. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the continued ill-health of Amir Abdur Rahaman, the tribal disturbances of Afghanisthan and the inducement constantly held forth by Russia to the exiled Prince have had all their contributory share in the move, one salutary result at least of which is a relief of a lac and twenty thousand rupees a year—the amount of Ayub's annual pension—to the impoverished exchequer of India. Yakub Khan as a British guest would naturally have British support in case of Abdur Rahaman being unable to hold his own against his rebellions people or succumbing to his illness. And Ayub, who is himself a fine and popular soldier, may, if backed by Russian countenance have no mean chances of enlisting the sympathies of the turbulent races of Western Afghanisthan. If therefore Russia is foolish and unrighteous enough to meddle with Afghan politics, the recent settlement, notwithstanding the conflict, promises to be a keen one, should Abdur Rahaman's position grow to be a precarious one or should he die. The conflicting nature of the news received from Afghanisthan always makes it difficult to know how the Amir is faring. But as yet there seems to be little reason to think that the prospect is very gloomy and depressing. The Amir's generals are steadily stamping out rebellion, and he is trying hard to restore his waning popularity by remission of unpopular imposts, such as the Marriage Tax. The peace of Afghanisthan now greatly depends on his health, and all may yet be well if he recovers it shortly. Without however, taking the alarmists' extreme view of the question, it is impossible not to believe that Ayub is a game in the Bear's grisly paws, though the *Pioneer* may pretend to think otherwise, and that there are strong probabilities of his escape materially thickening the Afghan complications. It is absurd to pretend that he should have renounced the fat British pension for the sake of the Fakir's yellow robe.

DEATH has put an end to the sufferings of Raja Dibya Sing of Pooree in his exile in the Andamans. The efforts to have him released on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee failed, and his intellect, we are told, was thereby affected. A Katak correspondent says that his sufferings brought on Pthisis to which he eventually succumbed. The Government thought it no part of its duty to inform his family of the melancholy event, which took place so far back as the 25th of August last and his death was known only when the warrant of his committal was "in the due course of business" returned to the Katak Jail.

THE Sultan of Morocco is reported to be dead. Internal trouble is expected in consequence. Military preparations are being made to defend the interests of Spain in that country. England and other Powers are also sending war-vessels to protect their own subjects.

COUNT Munster on behalf of the German Government has handed M. Flourens fifty thousand marks for the widow of the gamekeeper recently shot on the frontier by the German foresters. When sending the money, the Ambassador reiterates his regret at the unfortunate incident.

FROM his peaceful retreat in Russia Maharaja Dulip Sing is seeking to correct the misrepresentations that the *Times* and other interested opponents to his claims have been studiously making, ever since the Maharaja's renunciation of British allegiance. His Highness addressed a long letter to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* with this object in view. It was not published by the *Telegraph*, we are told, and, a copy has been forwarded to us from Moscow. Even if we could find space for this long and interesting document, we should be unwilling to publish it *in extenso*, for its tone is rabid throughout, and at places extremely unjust to the Government under whose fostering care the Maharaja lived so long. We are willing to sympathies with him in his long course of suffering and wrong, and can quite understand that he should have been partially unsettled by the misfortunes it has pleased Providence to heap upon him. One, who might have been a Sovereign Prince on his own account, and a strong friend and faithful ally of the British Government, has, through want of foresight and tact, been turned into a bitter and implacable enemy; and though he cannot be good for much harm may yet succeed in making the straitened relations of Russia with Great Britain yet more complicated, he must be convinced that his mad projects of ambition can absolutely find no sympathy, co-operation and support in India where loyalty to the British throne, as the outcome of good Government, reigns supreme. And

we take it that the story of his "loyal subjects and countrymen having provided for his pecuniary wants" is all moonshine. His tall talk about his "repudiation of the treaty" of annexation and his return to Paris as an "independent sovereign free to wrench his dominions, *if he could*, from his unscrupulous guardian" will be regarded for what it is worth, and his "solemn resolve, be the consequences what they may, to consecrate the remainder of his life to freeing his country from the yoke of Britain's intolerable tyranny" will but excite a smile of contempt in India.

As we anticipated last week, Dr. Max Muller has come forward with a crushing reply to the Rev. Mr. Sayce's Scandinavian theory of Aryan origin. The Doctor is a perfect master in dialectics, and his opponent, whom he cuttingly designates as "my friend and faithful Deputy," must keenly feel the thrusts he has received in the fray. The learned Doctor concludes by saying :—"The foundation of our science has been firmly laid, and, though much has been added to the ground-floor, though some rafters had to be strengthened, some buttresses to be added, some bearings to be corrected, there has been no necessity for demolishing the work done by Bopp, Pott, Grimm, Curtius, Benfey and others, still less for building castles in the air." The grand argument of the Sayce school is that, because the Lithuanian has three short *a* sounds and the Sanskrit has only one, the Lithuanian must be the parent stock, and the Sanskrit a distant issue ; ergo, the Aryans must have had their first home in Scandinavia, Lithuania, or the Rokitno swamps of Russia, and Professor Max Muller combats this argument in his usual incisive manner, and with a fund of illustrations which his vast and varied talents enable him to bear on the question. The arguments used are so intensely philological and palæological that we cannot expect the general reader to follow them closely, and therefore refrain from reproducing them. We need only add that the two *k*'s in Sanskrit, to which the learned Doctor refers, were the counterparts of the Persian *kaf* and *Qaf*, which the Sanskrit had down to the time of Panini, but which the climate of India subsequently made unpronounceable. The loss of vocal power in this respect we notice in our own day in the third generation of our domiciled Persians, who, like us, fail to give the true guttural tone to their *bura qaf*. The true guttural character of the English *q* has been all but totally lost. The new theory would make the Aryans of India an offshoot of the aborigines of Rokitno ; but it does not deprive them of their claim to cousinhood with the Sahiblogues.

A SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Ailesbury and his trainer have been found guilty of dishonest practice in connexion with the Harewood Plate on the third day of the York August Meeting, and declared by the Jockey Club disqualified from appearing in future in any turf meeting in England. The punishment is heavy—excessively so. Jocks have often been so punished, but it is rarely that a noble Earl has been subjected to such a disgrace, and what makes the case most remarkable is that the amount of money concerned was a mere trifle. Really the passion for gaining is doing serious harm to the standard of morality among the Nobility of England. So rapidly is this conviction gaining ground that *Punch*, the laughing philosopher, thus indulges in a joke about a Parvenu and his wife.

He.—"Charming youth, that Bellamy—such a refined and cultivated intellect ! When you think what he's *risen* from, poor Fellow, it really does him credit !"

She.—"Why, were his People—a—inferiah !"

He.—"Well, yes. His grandfather's an Earl, you know, and his uncle's a Bishop ; and he himself is Heir to an old Baronetcy with Eighty thousand a year !"

ANOTHER SCANDAL.—A Mr. Headlam, a priest who has been engaged in ministering for ballet girls, applied to the Bishop of London, for permission to officiate in some parsonage or other, and the Bishop withheld the permission on the ground of his encouraging ballet girls who dance with insufficient clothing on. The rejoinder was a cutting sarcasm in which Mr. Headlam quoted the Bible and said "to the pure all things are pure." The correspondence has since been published, and it sets the Bishop in no enviable light. Matters have been made more stinging to the prudish Bishop by the practisers of the "poetry of motion," who have addressed a remonstrance to the Bishop saying :—"Now we, members of the Christian Church, earning our living by dancing, beg to protest against this monstrous and shameful charge which you, the chief pastor of the diocese, have brought against us, and to declare that it is absolutely false. We do not, my Lord, expect justice at your Lordship's hands, but we intend to publish this protest against the foul accusation which your Lordship has publicly brought against us." A lie direct cast in the face of a live Bishop ! Commenting on this, the Lady Correspondent of the *Englishman* aptly says :—"We cannot but admire the spirit the dancers by profession show in this address, and trust, though with little hope, his Lordship will feel somewhat ashamed of himself and his uncharitable prelatic attitude."

KUMARS Nilakrishna and Vinayakrishna, have just brought out in pamphlet form the proceedings of the meeting that was held at their residence to elicit the opinions of the native community regarding Hindoo marriage. Some of the speeches on the occassion were in Bengali a English translations of these have been supplied in the pamphlet. Persons wishing to have the brochure should apply to Baboo Sivadas Ghose, No 2-2, Raja Nobo Kissen's Street, Sobhabazar. It is being distributed gratis.

SIR STEUART BAILEY'S Government eminently deserves public gratitude for extending a helping hand towards Mr. R. C. Dutt's great undertaking, the translation of the *Rig Veda*. It had already borne one-half of the cost of printing and the translation, and it has now ordered the purchase of 50 copies of the publication at Rupees 10 a copy, for distribution to learned societies and persons.

THE *Ramlila* festivities at Calcutta were on a grander scale this year than usual. They were held at the spacious garden of Raja Baiddynath and "on a new style of the Pundits of Benares" whatever that may mean. There were Pyrotechnic and other Exhibitions. The *Lila* was over yesterday.

Native Opinion, of Bombay, says :—"We never thought that Young and Old Bengal, instead of discussing the Hindu marriage question on its own merits, would merge it into personal rancour and vile abuse. Thus while one party of combatants is pleased to call a person of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's learning an old woman of Manicktolla, another section freely abuses Doctor Mahendra Lal Sircar on the score of his descent. People may differ on the merits of a question, but that difference ought not to be made the ground of abuse. Both Dr. Sircar and Dr. Mitra are the ornaments of the few great men amongst us.'

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH of Bombay, is about to go home on two years' furlough. It is stated that the Professor may not return to India. The Professor is a great friend of Indians and his permanent absence will be universally regretted. But perhaps he can be more useful in England by properly representing the cause of India there.

SIR HENRY HARRISON is expected to rejoin his appointment by the middle of the next month, when Mr. Cotton will go back to the Board of Revenue, as senior secretary.

THE Secretary of State for India has allowed the Government of Bengal to use its own discretion in the matter of the discontinuance temporarily of the scholarships, awarded to distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University, to go through a course of study at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

MADRAS is making busy and elaborate preparations for the forthcoming National Congress. Subscriptions are being raised, as all the delegates are to be the guests of the Madras Committee. Circulars have been issued to different public bodies throughout the country giving probable estimates of the journey to and back, both by rail and sea, and steps are being taken for securing the appointment of representative delegates at public meetings of local constituents. On the whole, the Madras Congress promises to be an improvement on the one held here last year, if our Madras friends will be careful to avoid some of the mistakes made by the Calcutta Committee. The programme of work should be arranged beforehand and circulated, so that intending delegates may have time to consider it and consult their constituents thereon if necessary. The Provincial Administration Report, which it was decided at the last Congress to bring out independently of official sources, is, we hear, making good progress, so far at least as the Bengal Provincial Committee is concerned. Every effort will be made to present it at the coming Congress. Our public bodies should stir themselves betimes in nominating suitable delegates. Our Madras Mahomedan friends are to be congratulated by the way, on their success in getting the better of the small-minded jealousey which disgraced some of their Bengal co-religionists in the matter of the Congress last year. We are glad to have it on the authority of the *Bombay Gazette* that "the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah has subscribed Rs. 5,000, and Sir Madhava Rao Rs. 2,500 towards the expenses of the Congress. One feature of the Congress which is looked forward to with interest is a more cordial co-operation of influential Mahomedans than was given at the Bombay and Calcutta Congresses. Mir Humayun's liberal donation is an indication in that direction to which significance is naturally attached." Many Christians also have joined the movement, we are glad to see.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's, Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutric value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties. and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co,. 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*5th October 1887.*

GENERAL,—Mr A C Brett, District and Sessions Judge Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for two months, under the note to rule 2, section 73, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo.

Mr W H Page, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Murshidabad.

Mr Page, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A C Brett, or until further orders, on being relieved of his appointment at Dacca by Mr T D Beighton.

Mr R H Anderson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Murshidabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H Page, or until further orders.

Mr T D Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr J Kelleher, C S, is appointed to act as District and Sessions, Judge of Hughly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J P Grant, or until further orders.

Babu Bhupati Chuckerbutty, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for fourteen days under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain C T Metcalfe, C S I, Commandant, Orissa Volunteer Rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months with effect from the 12th August 1887.

Captain E H Henry is appointed to act as Commandant of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle-Corps, during the absence, on leave, of Captain C T Metcalfe, C S I, or until further orders.

Police,—Mr G J Cawley, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is allowed leave for forty-two days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd October 1887.

Mr H [A] Reny, Officiating] Assistant-Superintendent of Polic, Dacca, is transferred to Nuddea.

Mr R N W Pritchard, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, of Police, Nuddea, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr S [N Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts District, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

Mr V W Bertelsen, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Hughly, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Registration,—Munshi Abdul Hakim, Probationary Rural Sub-Registrar of Dulai, in the Pubna District, is confirmed in that appointment.

Education,—Rai Radhica Prosunno Mukerji Bahadur, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th June 1887, vice Mr C B Clarke, who has applied for permission to retire.

Port Trust,—Under the provisions of section 7 of Act III (B C) of 1887, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble H J Reynolds, C S I, to be Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr F M Halliday, resigned.

Medical,—Mr G Nash is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the Management of the Eden Sanitarium Darjiling, vice Mr C H Pillans, deceased.

Surgeon-Major R Macre, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Dr A L Sandel, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Puri, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Serampore, Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Dr R A Barker, or until further orders.

Judicial,—Babu Tarini, Lall Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March, 1888, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1888.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

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(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.
(5) The Law of Endowments, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1888, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th September, 1887.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE

The seventh General meeting of shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 38 Strand, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 12th October 1887 at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving and passing the audited accounts and Balance sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1887, declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward. The Transfer Register will be closed from the 4th to the 12th instant both days inclusive.

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IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

There will be an important sale of landed property belonging to the Estate of the Raja of Deo at the office of the Collector of Gya at 1 P. M. on the 11th November 1887. The sale will take place under the provisions of the Chota-Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act. For particulars apply to the Collector of Gya or to the Manager of Deo Estate. 169

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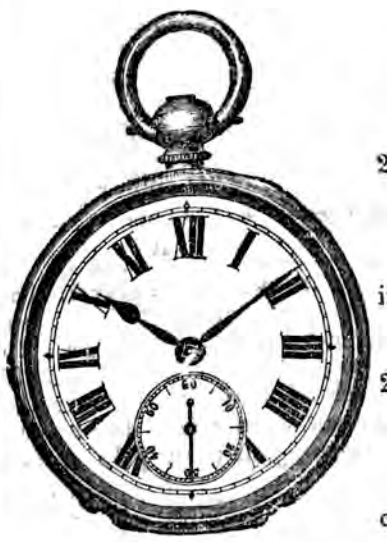

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Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

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Preliminary Notice.

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The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued in November next.

Intending Candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,
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